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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 19, Iss. 8)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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JUSTICE

Official

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The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Vol. XIX. No. 8.

Jersey City, N. J., April 15, 1937

Price 10 Cents

General Drive In Montreal Declared by ILGWU

Workers Mobilized In Wide Move to Introduce Union Work Conditions

As we go to press, the news reaches us that the general strike in the Montreal dress industry, involving about 9,000 workers in more than 150 factories, was called on Tuesday morning, April 13.

The number of people who responded to the call on the first day has not been ascertained. If gauged by the enthusiasm which is prevailing throughout the local industry for the strike movement (inspired by the ILGWU), it is safe to predict that the industry is substantially tied up.

Great Meeting.
Freshadows Strike
On Friday, April 9, President Dubinsky received the following telegram from Bernard Shaw and Rose Pesotta, ILGWU General Co-ordinators in Montreal:

Montreal, Quebec.
April 8, 1937
"Mass meeting at Auditorium Hall last night successful beyond

GEB in Final Pre-Convention Session All Week

Whips Into Shape Report To Atlantic City Gathering On May 3

In accordance with custom, the General Executive Board of the ILGWU met the entire week of April 5-12 in New York City, at International headquarters, 3 West 16th Street, to complete convention preparations, prepare the GEB report to the delegates, and to pass on such other pressing matters as required immediate action. The GEB appointed a Credentials Committee for the 23rd Convention consisting of the following persons:

Isidore Nagler, New York Cloak Suit Board, chairman; John Geln, Local 18, N. Y., secretary; Nathan Margulies, Local 22, N. Y.; Edna and Mollie, Local 48, N. Y.; Mary Goff, Local 62, N. Y.; Reuben Zuckerman, Local 117, N. Y.; Jane A. Wera, Local 46, Boston; J. Menzies, Local 8, San Francisco; Ruth Miller, Local 10, St. Louis.

Vice-President Charles R. Zimmerman was appointed by the board to serve as representative of the ILGWU on the executive committee of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, engaged now in unloading the workers in the textile plants throughout the country. Vice-Presidents Joseph Bonaldi, Elias Rubenberg and Charles Zimmerman were also appointed. A committee to meet with Meyer Hillman, chairman of the NABC, regarding plans for cooperation of the ILGWU in the textile campaign.

Strike Ops

Biggest St. Louis Dress Firm Signs Accord With Union

Rice-Stix, Owner of Three Factories, Reaches Pact With ILGWU
On April 8, the Southwestern Office of the ILGWU scored an important gain when it signed a Union agreement with the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, one of the largest manufacturers of dress and in St. Louis, employing 400 workers in two dress shops and one children's dress shop in that city.

The agreement is for standard union work-hour and pay scales. In 1933, a number of the Rice-Stix

Negotiators Picked For New York Coat, Suit Contract Parleys

Workers Walked out on strike, but, after weeks on the picket line, that strike was lost. But the agitation continued, until, last week, the work of several years finally achieved unionization.

The Rice-Stix firm is one of the outstanding business concerns in the Southwest, and the value of its concord with the Union, the first they ever made, is rated very high. Mr. Stix signed for the firm; Meyer Perlshtin, who negotiated the settlement, signed for the Union.

Conferees of Joint Board Headed By Dubinsky, Nagler — Sessions To Start Late in April.

Following formal notification of intention to ask for changes and modifications when negotiations start for renewal of collective contracts in the coat and suit industry, the Board of Directors of the New York Cloak Suit Board, 49th meeting on Monday, April 5, designated the following as the Union's conference committee:

President Dubinsky, Vice-President Nagler, all local managers, and district managers, the latter in attendance with their respective associations only.

General Manager Nagler, of the Cloak Suit Board of New York, was re-elected without a dissenting vote at the meeting of the Board on April 5. The new Joint Board, for the next two years, was installed at an impressive ceremony on Wednesday, April 14. President Dubinsky inducted all officers.

Though the date for the forthcoming conference with the various cloak and suit associations on the renewal of the agreements which expire on June 1, has not been set, it is expected that they will start in the latter part of April.

"Outside" Delegates Will Be At May Day Randall Stadium Fete

Place of Honor Provided For Convention Delegates Passing Through To Atlantic City
At the hour of writing, preparations for the mammoth celebration which the ILGWU locals of Greater New York are making for this May Day are proceeding at full swing.

The conference of ILGWU local managers, which hired Randall's Island Stadium for the May Day celebration, reports that an anti-fistic program, including athletic games, a stage concert of high quality, his orchestra in addition to several prominent guest speakers, will be provided for the largest turnout of union members New York will have witnessed at a First of May festival.

Frederick F. Unshar, executive secretary of the ILGWU, who is in charge of the practical arrangements for the Randall's Island fete, announced that a special "section of honor" has been reserved at the stadium for convention delegates passing through New York on Saturday, May 1.



Gordon Bros., Kansas City "Sit-Down" Strike, Won

After a fight lasting nearly three weeks, the strike of 300 workers in the cotton garment factories of Gordon Bros., located in Kansas City and Richmond, Mo., finally came to an end on April 8, according to a message received from Meyer Perlshtin.

A \$12 minimum wage, a 40-hour, 28-day work-week, price controls, shop chairmen, minimum wages for apprentices become operative under the agreement in Kansas City. The workers in the Richmond, Mo. shop are accorded the same treatment.

1,200 Garment Knitters Strike in Lowell, Mass., Plant

Over 1,200 workers—the entire force—walked out of the knitting plant of the Suffolk Knitting Co., Lowell, Mass., on April 7, in a strike for recognition of the Union, a 12 percent wage increase, and a 40-hour week.

The largest mill of its kind in the country was completely tied up five minutes after the strike call was issued by organizers for the Cotton Dress and Miscellaneous Trades Department of the International. The strikers paraded in close ranks to Memorial (Continued on page 2)

Ten Locals in Joint Installation Rally at Mecca Temple Hall

Chorus and Mandolin Orchestra Feature Event —Dubinsky Master of Ceremonies

On the evening of April 8, ten "miscellaneous" locals of the ILGWU in New York City staged a novel organizational event by carrying out a joint officer installation ceremony at the Mecca Temple Auditing on West 54th Street.

It was an experiment, undertaken upon the initiative of the General Office, aiming at economy of time, energy and money, and it passed off without a hitch resulting in genuine satisfaction to all participating locals. The thousands who streamed into the big hall, and filled it from pit to roof within a few minutes after the doors were thrown open, had the spirit of holiday written large on their faces. And a real holiday it was!

Managers Receive Ovation

The stage and the walls of the Temple were decorated with the flags of all the ten locals while the platform actually was immersed in floral decorations. The ILGWU Chorus and the Mandolin Orchestra led off the program and their renditions were greeted with salvos of applause and a never-ending demand for encores. First Vice-President Lutz Antonini presided.

The solemnity of the meeting reached its high point when the managers of the ten locals, one after another, were called on to the platform. The rounds of tumultuous applause with which each manager was awarded bespoke far more than mere local "petitions"; it was rather an expression of the collective exuberance and the laser joy of the thousands of trade unionists, most of them young people, with their competency both and invincible organizations.

The Ten Locals and Managers

The ten "miscellaneous" locals and their managers were: Local 25—Charles Kreindler; Local 32—Abraham Snyder; Local 40—Henry Schwartz; Local 62—Samuel Shore; Local 91—Harry Greenberg; Local 102—Joe Metz; Local 142—Joseph Tavins; Local 155—Louis Nelson; Local 28—Morris Jacobs; and 122—Martin Feldman.

A similar enthusiastic reception was accorded all the executive boards and convention delegates of the locals as they stepped up on the platform at the call of Chairman Antonini.

President Dubinsky installed all the officers of the ten locals and administered to them the oath of fealty. "These 168 flags comprise the 'low garden' of our Union in New York City," he declared. "I am glad, indeed, that we have the occasion tonight to bring these splendid groups of our Union toge-

ILGWU Chief Installs 10 Local Officer Staffs on Mecca Temple Platform



General Strike In Montreal Dress Shops Declared By ILGWU

(Continued from Page 1)
presented, endorsement of strike if demands rejected by employers.

ther under one roof. Time there was when the ILGWU would be identified only by cloakmakers and dressmakers. This has changed now; we have in New York alone ten new battalions of our might army which belong to the "small" or miscellaneous trades and these represent as much of our vitality, of our living force, as the older trades or industries.

After the officers were all sworn in, President Dubinsky turned to them, as they stood in a big crowd on the platform, with the following final words: "Hold fast and sacred the faith and confidence your members have vested in you. Do not mislead that faith. There is no higher price, no more valuable gift in their possession and in your hands: keep it inviolate."

The evening came to an end with a fine musical program. Jan Pierce, celebrated tenor, was one of the artists on the program.

Raoul Trepanier, chairman Trades Council, appointed chairman strike committee. Trepanier and Bernard Shone appointed committee to pick date and call general strike.

"Following strike committee appointed: Raoul Trepanier, chairman; Bernard Shone, vice-chairman; Claude Jodan, secretary. Finance committee: Max Keyser, John Ullene, Albert Bourgen. Health committee: Rosa Pesatta, chairman; John Ullene, Albert Bourgen, A. Tabachnick, Claude Jodan, secretary.

"Pick committee: A. Fournier, organizer; Military International Union, chairman; vice-chairman: Mme. Deschamps, Mme. Galarneau, Jack Bonchick, Harry Cohen. Settlement committee: Raoul Trepanier, chairman; Bernard Shone, Louise Racine, Doris Wales, A. Gershman. Entertainment and speakers committee: Albert Eaton, chairman; A. Bourgen, Les Roback, Yvette Cadieux, R. Robitaille, Boudreau.

"Law committee: Abe Sheff, chairman; R. A. Desjardins, Raoul Robitaille, H. Desrochers.

"Manufacturers were given 48 hours to consider Union proposal. Overdue meeting excellent answer to contract, signed by bosses' association and company union 'syndicate' that represents nobody in the dress trade. Strike imminent; strike machinery prepared and ready for action."

2 Memphis Shops Still in Strike Grip Kuhn and Mona Lee Workers Out

The strike in two cotton factories in Memphis, Tenn., on since last month, still continues in full blast.

The workers in Kuhn Mfg. Co. out to a person for the past three weeks, were joined on March 25 by 100 workers of the Mona Lee Dress, employing 100 people. The picket line around both factories held fast despite a temporary injunction obtained by the Mona Lee firm.

The Kuhn and Mona Lee strikers have displayed a marvelous spirit from the hour they came to grips with their employers on the question of union recognition and work conditions. Recently, a prominent citizens' committee was organized in Memphis to help the strikers win their fight.

"Law committee: Abe Sheff, chairman; R. A. Desjardins, Raoul Robitaille, H. Desrochers.

"Manufacturers were given 48 hours to consider Union proposal. Overdue meeting excellent answer to contract, signed by bosses' association and company union 'syndicate' that represents nobody in the dress trade. Strike imminent; strike machinery prepared and ready for action."

1,200 Garment Knitters Strike in Lowell, Mass., Plant

(Continued from Page 1)
Still, where they cheered and sang as organizers addressed them.

The strikers unanimously rejected an offer of a 10 percent wage increase made by the firm soon after the walkout lock effect. At their mass meeting they made it clear that their major demand was recognition of the Union, so that they might be sure that the gains they won would not be snatched away from them by the employer later.

Hours of work in the shop have been limited only by the whim of the boss, and a work week of 44 hours has not been at all unfamiliar in the Lowell plant.

Later in the day, 100 workers employed in the Wolfe Knitting Mills in the same city followed suit and walked out.

In charge of the strike is General Organizer Jack Halpern, assisted by Organizers James Gallagher and Betty Herman.

hours were won, including a closed shop. Another shop, the Betty Brown, which refused to negotiate, was called out on strike. The Central Labor Council of Peoria gave the ILGWU organizers valuable assistance.

On that same day, a wire from Plotkin informed that Samuel Glasman, of Chicago Local 74, signed an agreement with Le Sueur Dress, a cotton house employing 40 workers.

Chic Garment, Peoria, Signs Contract for 300

One of the largest cotton dress firms in the Middle West, the Chic Garment of Peoria, Ill., signed on April 1 an agreement with the ILGWU through the efforts of Organizers Harry Ruder and Abraham Plotkin. Vice-President Morris Blaine assisted in the negotiations. The settlement involves 200 workers. Regular union minimums and

hours were won, including a closed shop. Another shop, the Betty Brown, which refused to negotiate, was called out on strike. The Central Labor Council of Peoria gave the ILGWU organizers valuable assistance.

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Montreal Sisters Are Loyal Union "Sisters" Besides



Sisters Abon, Members of Montreal French-Canadian Dressmakers' Local, Photographed in Front of Union Office

JUSTICE

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Vol. XIX, No. 8 April 15, 1937

500 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

WANTED!

to participate in the

May 1st Pageant

to be presented by the ILGWU at Randall's Island Stadium.

There is still room for you!

Rehearsals are being held every Tuesday, Thursday Evening from 6 to 8 and Saturday Afternoon from 1 to 4 at

STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL Gymnasium, 15th Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues.

Come direct to the rehearsals or register at the

ILGWU STAGE STUDIOS

106 West 39th Street

New York City

JOIN THE COMPANY TO-DAY!

Voting Over, Phila. Dress Joint Board Ready for Action

Morris Bialis Installs New Officers—Otto Heads Group

The auditorium of the Dress and Waist Joint Board, 1809 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, was crowded to overflowing on the evening of April 6, when the newly elected officers of the five locals affiliated with the Joint Board and of the new board itself were installed at an impressive ceremony at which Vice-President Morris Bialis, designated for this purpose by President Dubinsky, officiated.

Clara Weiss acted as chairman of the evening, and Samuel Otto and Morris Bialis delivered the main talks. Over 40 baskets of flowers and a batch of congratulatory telegrams were sent to the new administration. There was a spirit of jubilation throughout the meeting, and both speakers were generously applauded when they emphasized the "experience of the old and the energy of the young" leadership of the Philadelphia Dress organization which has made the growth in numbers and the improvement in work conditions possible.

After the meeting was over, the audience, with the leaders, adjourned to half a dozen restaurants in the neighborhood where they made merry until the small hours of the morning. Following installation, a special Joint-Board meeting took place at which Clara Weiss was elected chairman of the Board, Ben Roseman, secretary, and a board of directors, finance committee and an educational committee were selected.

Activities Resumed

Because of the intense interest displayed by our membership for the past two months in the election, activities on all fronts of the Union had come to a halt for a time.

With the passing of the political

"clouds," it is once more becoming the job of the Union to convince most of the employers that their assumed obligations under the recent contract are not a mere scrap of paper but will have to be fulfilled. Slowly but surely the employers are finding out that violations of the agreement will not be tolerated and that unless they make up their minds to live within the framework of a written contract, the Union will enforce the contract by the argument of force.

Organization Department Forging Ahead

Joseph Schwartz has made considerable headway in his drive to organize the underwear industry. A number of underwear shops have recently been unionized. A strike is now being conducted against Milgrim Bros., one of the largest employers. This branch of our industry, which at one time was so hard to reach, will soon be completely unionized.

Brother Frank Libert, in charge of the Knitgoods Department, in meeting with considerable success in the enrollment of membership. The knitwear industry is exceptionally dull this season, so much so that the demand among the members for a general strike had to be held back for the time being. However, there are signs of improvement and it won't be long before even this "rock of Gibraltar" will fly the flag of the ILGWU.

Educational Activities

April 5, 1937, marked the opening of the Spring term of Philadelphia educational activities, under the direction of Morton Goodman. Registrations for the classes are the heaviest in the experience of the Phila. Joint Board, and all indications point to an attendance record. Athletic activities are drawing a close with the basketball team still undefeated and a strong contender for the championship of the ILGWU. A few weeks from now will see the Phila. baseball team in action, and the team threatens to maintain the sports supremacy of the Philadelphia Joint Board on the diamond as well as on the basketball court. The Philadelphia Educational Department is still young; watch them grow.

Phila. Dress Leaders Embark on New Term



Group Shown on Platform After Induction Ceremony on April 6—Joint Board Chairman, Re-elected, Clara Weiss Standing Center—To Her Right Manager Samuel Otto, To Left, Vice-President Bialis Who Officiated—Business Agent Melamed to Bialis' Left.

Shore Re-elected Manager of '62'

255 Booths Required To Register Vote

Over 6,000 members of the White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, went to the polls March 30 to record their preference for manager, business agents, executive board members, and delegates to the ILGWU convention.

Samuel Shore, active head of Local 62 for a long period, was re-elected to office by a vote of 450 for and 214 against.

All the business agents were re-elected by the following votes:

Mary Goff, 4,695; Fannie Shapiro, 4,517; Arthur Diba, 4,582; Samuel Plann, 4,541; Philip Poll, 4,524; Samuel Spivack, 4,547; and Morris Elzer, 4,246.

Five delegates to the ILGWU convention; the administration's ticket again scored a sweeping victory. Samuel Shore headed the list with a total of 4,433 votes. Others elected were:

Fannie Bramer, 4,087; Mary Gennaway, 2,617; Mary Goff, 4,215; Esther Grulitzer, 3,512; Grace Guardino, 2,585; Rosa Richter, 2,709; Eldore Schoenholz, 2,282; and Fannie Shapiro, 4,142.

The election of the executive board also carried out the administration sweep. 255 booths were necessary to accommodate the record-breaking turnout.

The election was supervised by an election committee of the Union. Vice-President J. J. Heller, of the ILGWU, represented the parent body.

The spirit which dominated the election was carried over into the Joint Installation Meeting which was held at Mecca, Temple, on Thursday, April 8. After the meeting an impromptu banquet was held in a Broadway restaurant, with Vice-Presidents Bialis, Kramer, Heller and Reisberg as guests of the Union. The banquet adjourned to the regular weekly Thursday broadcast of Local 62 at Station WEVD at 10:30, where an interesting program was enjoyed by a studio that was packed with board members, officers and guests of honor.

A FIRST ANNIVERSARY IN HARLEM

The Negro Labor Committee will celebrate its first anniversary with a gala entertainment and dance, Saturday night, April 21, in the spacious auditorium of the Harlem Labor Center, 312 West 125th Street. The affair will mark a year of the most constructive work among Negroes since emancipation.

Embroiderers Elect Freedman, Hattab Lead Local 66 Officer List

Local 66 Officer List

The Embroiderers' and Plasterers' Local, No. 66, cast a phenomenal vote on March 23, at the Manhattan Opera House, returning to office the old administration.

There were 2,212 votes cast, approximately 90 per cent of all eligible to vote in this election. Z. L. Freedman, president of Local 66, led the poll with 1,581 votes, while Louis Hattab, manager, received 1,395. Business Agents Joseph Goff, David Kriegerstein, Isaac Baraksky and Nathans, Friel were re-elected by high pluralities.

Vice-President Louis Levy of the ILGWU supervised the election which was very peaceful and orderly.

Cleveland Locals in Bowling Tournament

The ILGWU in Cleveland has a Bowling League, which has maintained a steady race all during the Winter. The league is composed of the male members of Local 209 and of the other ILGWU locals affiliated with the Joint Board.

Dave Jonap is manager of the league, Fred Epper is secretary, Meyer Berkman, treasurer, and Albert Berkley is the contact man.

Games are bowled immediately after work hours. Despite the impediments of travel not a game has been postponed all during the raise period; every game has been played according to schedule.

Herl Scheller has come through high with 628 for three games, and Brother Cultrona is second high with 624. Scheller is also high for a single game with 366. Eddy Wolf, with 245, is second, with Brother Cultrona and Brother Cole with 241 tied for third. Prizes: Cents are high with one game with a score of 1001. Prizeless Players second with a score of 995, and Sitcherman's are third with 980.

ANOTHER K. C. BIG COTTON FIRM SETTLES

In a telegram dated April 12, Meyer Perlstein informs the General Office in New York as follows:

"Signed two-year contract with Missouri Garment Company. Firm employs over 200 workers. This firm fought us hardest in the past 21 years. Contract provides for strict closed shop, code wages and hours, 10 per cent increase for entire year, price committee, shop chairman. This concludes victoriously strike in three shops."

Paul Dembitzer, Long in ILGWU Service, Dies

The ILGWU, in particular, and the American labor movement, in general, sustained a shocking loss in the death of Paul Dembitzer, well-known labor and socialist writer, lecturer and propagandist. Dembitzer was for more than ten years on the editorial staff of "Genrechtlich," official publication of the ILGWU printed in the Jewish language.

Several years ago, as he was giving unsparringly of himself to the service of the workers in his native Poland, Dembitzer contracted the "white plague" from which he never was able fully to recover. In recent years, this pulmonary illness became complicated by kidney trouble, to which he finally succumbed at the age of 47 on March 26, 1937, at the New York Hospital.

Hundreds of friends and comrades attended funeral ceremonies on Sunday, March 28, from Garlick's Funeral Parlor on Grand Street, New York City. In obedience to his final wishes, his body was cremated. He was unmarried.

Vancouver, B. C., Has ILGWU Local

Local 276 Formed in Far West City

In a telegram to President Dubinsky, dated April 2, General Organizer Sam Herbat of Western Canada informs the General Office that he recently organized a local of cloakmakers in Vancouver. "Held successful meeting here," Herbat wired, "nearly all workers joined the Union. We elected an executive board to carry on until June. There are 175 people working here in 18 shops. Charter to Local 276 issued on March 26."

2 Underwear Shops Added to Kansas City Union List

Another step ahead was made in the "Spring union cleaning" drive in Kansas City, Mo., when, on April 9, agreements were reached between the ILGWU Joint Board of that city and two underwear firms, Thom Ann and the Mayfair Mfg. Co.

Each employ about 100 workers. Meyer Perlstein, Regional Union Director, informed the General Office of the ILGWU in a message on that day. Standard union conditions were obtained including wage scales and work hours.

"Pinched" But Not Downed



Ray Blotnick, Chicago Organizer and Leader of Sockin Bros. Cotton Garment Strike, Shown in Cook County Jail After Her Arrest on Picket Line—Released Shortly Afterward, Miss Blotnick Reappeared on the Union Cordon Around the Sockin Workshop.

In the "Little International"

By Harry Wandler, V.P.
General Manager, Eastern Out-
Town Department

The Post-Easter Lull

The Easter holidays are over and those of our workers who had expected their largest earnings for the year from the pre-Easter volume of dress production have been disappointed. Since the pre-Easter rush simply did not materialize, particularly in the shops making a cheaper line of garments, many experts and different reasons for this phenomenon. Some felt as that it is because Easter fell so early this year and others attribute it to the unreasonable cold weather. They assume that we can hope for a sustained volume of production immediately following Easter, because they claim that there is a very large potential market of Spring buyers who will make their purchases later in the season. However, our workers are not economic experts and wages will not fluctuate and excessive, are what they need to make a living. The most post-Easter lull has set in and the little work that they had in the shops is now fast disappearing.

Long and weary columns are appearing in the trade paper, "Women's Wear," informing the trade that Easter is only the beginning of the dress season and not its end. However, our workers will be convinced that the trade paper's tall experts are wish literature and to whom work makes its reappearance in the shops.

PRICE SETTLEMENT TROUBLES

A number of stoppages were ordered against jobbers during the last two weeks because of their refusal to settle prices. None of these stoppages lasted more than two days. One of the jobbers, whose contractors were stopped, was Louis Rosen. The workers affected were those of the Raymond Dress in Plainfield, N. J., the Reiter Dress of Covets, L. J., and the Tombers Dress of Tombers, N. Y. Other contractors whose workers were stopped because the jobber refused to settle prices were the Bellan in Mr. Vernon, N. Y. working for Price Schlesinger, and the Mills workers of Mr. Vernon, working for Joseph Joseph Goldsman & Bros., manufacturers and jobbers, with two inside shops, one in New York and one in New Haven, refused access to their books to the Joint Board in vestigators in violation of the collective agreement. A strike was ordered by the Joint Board in both shops and the workers remained out on strike until the firm submitted its books for examination. The records disclosed that the firm operated especially in the New Haven shop, \$4.75 garments, contrary to an agreement on schedule of wages to work on \$3.75. As a result of the investigation, the firm paid \$4.60, part of which was for marginal distribution of work to the New York shop, part for underpayments and part for liquidated damages. The firm further agreed to revise the wage schedule in the New Haven shop upwards, to meet the scale of the \$4.75 price range.

THREE STRIKES ON HAND

At the present time we have three strikes on hand as a result of our campaign to organize the miscellaneous trades: the Glen Mfg. Co. in Copiague, L. I., the Lookrite Undergarment in West New York, N. J., and the Modern Garment, manufacturers of children's clothing, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The strike against the Glen Mfg. Co., a children's dress concern, is now in its twelfth week and the workers are still picketing vigorously. Recently, one of the pickets, Joseph Roberts, was attacked by a local thug, hired by those interested in the employers' welfare. Roberts was attacked by this person

Bayonne Is Justly Proud of This ILGWU Girls' Team



one on his way home where the thug was lying in wait for him. As a result of injuries sustained, Roberts spent a week in the hospital. The thug is being held by local authorities for Grand Jury action.

More recently, eight of the strikers were arrested and hauled into Court on charges of disorderly conduct. They were arrested while picketing the plant and brought before Justice of the Peace John J. Robbins in Babylon, L. I. The Justice, in a rather complicated decision based upon reasoning, the arbitrariness of which would be unusual even for a Supreme Court Justice, handed down his ruling. Picking the strikers deliberately, he declared, "I am not here to decide whether or not picketing is legal. However, the constables are here to enforce the law. You can't cause this disturbance here without some representation. Law and order is going to be enforced here no matter what the cost." He then warned them to keep out of trouble by keeping away from the Glen Mfg. Co., hinting to add that picketing was not illegal. Thereupon, he sentenced them to a six-month probationary period. The workers and the Union are still attempting to bring from this judicial puzzle how they may picket the shop and remain a law-abiding lot at the same time.

To clear up the decision, a number of the workers, while discussing the case, suggested that a delegation be sent to the county spirituality to find ways and means of carrying out the Judge's decision, lest they violate their probation. Meanwhile, they agree with the Judge that picketing is perfectly legal and are continuing their picket line in front of the shop daily. The Union has appealed the decision to the higher court in the county seat at Riverhead, Long Island.

THE STRIKES IN NEW JERSEY TOWNS

The strike of the Lookrite Economy Undergarment Mfg. Co. of West New York, N. J., remains solid in its seventh week. The strike was originally called last February, and after two weeks of striking an agreement was reached between the employer and the Union, which the employer promptly violated. He refused to reemploy a number of the strikers who had walked out with the rest of their fellows. The Union promptly notified the local police chief, who had been instrumental in bringing both parties together, that the employer was violating his agreement and that the Union was compelled to once again call a strike against the employer. The picketing continues and the employer is unable to secure production and fill his orders. Strike activity is being continued

against the Modern Mfg. Co., a children's dress concern, of Elizabeth, N. J. The attempt of the company to break the strike by securing an injunction restraining the Union from exercising any of its constitutional rights have been unsuccessful. The shop is still being picketed.

A stoppage of the workers of Max Wax & Co., an undergarment factory of Bloomfield, N. J., took place on Thursday, April 1, because the employer refused to settle prices. The method that he would use to defeat the Price Committee would be a persistently stubborn attitude that would wear down the committee. Finally, after a stoppage was called which lasted 24 hours, the firm agreed to settle prices with H. Strota, local officer. Increases in piece prices were secured and adequate provision made to make peaceful adjustments with the local Price Committee in the future.

IN COHOS AND LONG ISLAND CITY

The strike of the Cohes Mfg. Co. of Cohoes, N. Y., a blouse factory owned by Mr. Siegel, was ended with the assistance of Mr. Doyle of the New York State Industrial Mediation Bureau. The strike was originally called because the employer refused to settle prices and attempted to work silk dresses under the provisions of the blouse agreement. After a four-hour conference, an agreement was reached that solved the difficulties which had prompted the strike. The Cohes Mfg. Co., according to the new agreement, will be permitted to manufacture dresses provided that the wage schedules are in accordance with the accepted minimums for that industry. As far as blouse workers are concerned, the old agreement

reached between the Union and Siegel remains. A good deal of credit for the agreement must go to Mr. Doyle, who did excellent work in bringing both parties together. The strike, while it lasted, was characterized by unusual militancy and captured the imagination of the local press.

The Florio Mfg. Co., a cotton dress shop at 8th Street, Long Island City, has just been signed up with the Union. The following improvements in working conditions of the 22 workers involved were secured: working hours have been reduced from 44 hours per week to 37½ hours per week and the wage payment rates have been raised from \$12.00 to \$14.00 per week to the \$16.00 per week minimum established in the children's dress industry.

Now that elections are over for local executive board members and convention delegates, the usual rounds of celebration, installations and sendoffs are getting under way. Each local has made provision for an affair in its territory at which the official ceremonies will be performed and the local membership afforded an opportunity to become acquainted with one another socially.

"Model Company Union" Bait Falls

By Bernard Schub
Connecticut ILGWU Manager

The strike against the J. M. Gross Mfg. Co. of Hartford, Conn., engaged in the manufacture of cotton pajamas, was ended Thursday, March 15, after a one-week strike. The firm attempted to break the strike by offering the workers a model company union contract if

they would organize a company union.

One of the "philanthropic" clauses of this company agreement provides that a "loyalty incorporated organization will be formed by the employees of the company at J. M. Gross's expense, which will have the power to enter into wages, conditions of employment and all other matters concerning the working conditions in the factory. A further provision states that if there will be any complaints about any matter concerning the working conditions, the Governing Committee will have the power to negotiate with the company to settle any disagreements. Three arbitrators will be appointed to make a decision on the matter. One arbitrator will be binding on both the company and the Association of Workers.

If the reader can glean any meaning from this paragraph, then we congratulate him; or perhaps the language is purposely confusing to conceal the true intent of the clause. (Tuesday) will negotiate with Tuesday to find out what to do with Tuesday.

The workers rejected the company's offer by a unanimous vote and insisted that the firm enter into a legitimate agreement with the ILGWU.

The firm, in the face of the determination of the workers to remain loyal to their Union, finally capitulated and the 60 workers involved have secured a material improvement in their working conditions. The number of working hours has been reduced from 44 to 40 hours; wages have been raised as much as 100 percent and more. Whereas before they were working on a section piece-work system, that system of work is now abolished.

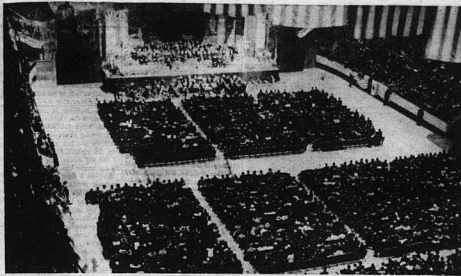
The elections in Local No. 111, New Haven, have been completed and the report of the Election Committee to the executive board indicates that the following groups constitute the new board for 1937-1938: Elvira Coleville, Anna DeLuca, Carmela Caprio, Mary Catalano, Anna Cross, Frank D'Amato, Rose DeFranco, Louise DeLillo, Elizabeth Roth, Theresa J. Jansin, Hattie DeNicola, Frank Ferriello, Anna Furia, Josephine Giannetta, Christine Grant, Kate Levanich, Beatrice Lux, Rosa Montano, Erella Morgillo, Mary Mironce, Caroline Nazario, Emily Pasko, Tessie Barry.

The new officers were installed at a joint meeting of both the old and new executive boards by General Manager Wandler of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, acting on behalf of President Delahanty at the latter's request. A review of accomplishments of the last executive board was given to the meeting and the hope expressed that the new executive board would be able to guide the Union along further lines of progress. The installation ceremonies were followed by a social Harold Pomeroy addressed the officers and their guests, bringing them greetings of the Bridgeport Central Labor Union.

Cleveland ILGWU Bowling League Winds Up Busy Season



NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS



"The workers at the Hershey plant are on strike against the vicious discrimination practiced by the company against those active in the union. They are on strike for real collective bargaining, for better conditions of labor, for some measure of freedom in this company-controlled town. Their fight deserves the greatest sympathy and support among all sections of the people."

CAVALIERA AS '22' INTERLUS STAFF

Opera, Local Chorus and Orchestra, April 19, At Hippodrome

A gala performance of the complete 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' Mascagni's immortal opera, will follow the installation of the new Local 22 administration at the Hippodrome, Monday, April 19. Stars of the Chicago Civic Opera and the Metropolitan Opera Company are in the cast.

The local's own chorus and mandolin orchestra will occupy a prominent place on the program. As this issue of "Justice" goes to press, arrangements are being made to include an internationally famous Spanish dance group in the program. This is regarded as having special significance in the light of the heroic struggle Spain is putting up against the Fascist invaders.

Starts 8 Sharp

Tickets may be obtained from business agents. The arrangements committee stresses the fact that the program begins on the dot of 8 P.M. There are no reserved seats. It will be first come, first served, so far as admission and the choice of seats are concerned.

The ceremony of installation will be impressive in its simplicity. There will be three speakers: President David Dubinsky, who will perform the ceremony of installation and administration of the oath; General Manager Julius Hochman for the Dress Joint Board, and Charles B. Zimmerman, who was re-elected manager of the local by an overwhelming majority at its last election.

Tickets in Demand

A steady demand for tickets developed as soon as they were available and it is evident that the Hippodrome will be filled to capacity.

The program will fall into two parts. The first part, beginning at 8 P.M., will include the formal meeting and installation. The chorus and mandolin orchestra will give concert numbers during this portion.

The second part of the program, consisting of the performance of the opera, will start promptly at 8 P.M.

Want To Be A CITIZEN ?

It has always been important to be a citizen of the United States.

Today, with social security and other legislation, it is your duty to yourself and your family.

The Joint Board Helps

Come to Room 602 between 4 and 6 P.M. any working day or between 10 and Noon on Saturdays for information.

Mr. Morris Teich, an expert in the field as well as a person familiar with the problems of our own members, is there to give you service.

There is no charge for advice. There is a fee of \$1 for photographs. The other charges are the fees you must pay the United States Government.

DO IT NOW!

IDA--Russian



Ida's Faith Remembers the Oppression and Persecution Under the Caste, the Settling of Nationality Against Nationality in the Attempt to Maintain an Archaic Empire, When Workers Were Knouted, Other Workers Whipped the Whip, Ida Finds the Prejudices of Race, Color and Creed Still Used in America to Separate Worker from Worker. Under the Banners of Our International and Dress Joint Board We See a Real Commonwealth of Nations With Workers from 28 Different Countries Working Together To Better Their Conditions. When the Workers of the World Realize That Their Common Interests Extend Across Every Line On the Map, the Barriers of False Patriotism Will Withstand the Era of Peace, Plenty and Happiness for All Will Open.

Wide Program Is Planned By "22" Athletic Board

By Martha Cohen

For more than three years now, Local 22 has been conducting many activities, free to the Union membership. Particularly within the Educational Department, where numerous classes are held, our members have the advantage of learning and discussing the most vital problems confronting us as workers.

But all of these activities are not an end in themselves. They are a means whereby the Union membership is drawn more closely to the life of the Union and becomes an active force in helping to build a bigger and better union.

Board Coordinates

It was in this light that an Athletic Board was set up in the Union. The board is composed of delegates elected by each sports group, in order to coordinate the athletic activities. All members participating in athletics compose the Athletic Division.

The delegates to the Athletic Board are very enthusiastic about this setup because they feel that now, through some form of organization, the athletic department will get much more publicity and recognition and that this would be one of the best ways of making friends among the members of the classes and at the same time creating a healthy Union spirit among us. This we are carrying out concretely. Watch for regular reports in future issues of "Justice."

Apropos "Sit-Downs"

By Luigi Antonini

People are talking everywhere of sit-down strikes, attributing to this newest labor technique subversive aims and unpredictable eventualities.

While a glance into past history of the labor movement, here and abroad, might reveal instances of "sit-downs" or near "sit-downs" strikes, it was not until last year's general strike in France that this indoor strike weapon was brought to the fore. Its obvious advantages from the trade-union viewpoint, especially in mass production plants, were soon perceived in this country. The General Motors strike provided its first large-scale successful test, quickly repeated in countless other instances by widely scattered places and industries.

What is being debated now, however, is not the comparative effectiveness of the "indoor" strike and the old picket-line, but the legality of the former. Some self-reliant interpreters of property rights, such as had been formerly confided by judicial decisions, claim that the staying-in method runs afoul of the law. So did, for that matter, the picket-line years ago; so did the strike itself at the beginning of our industrial age; so did the mere banding together of wage-earners for the purpose of discussing the betterment of their working conditions when trade unionism was in its infancy. One does not have to be a constitutional lawyer or a student in jurisprudence to understand that the conception of legality sways and tilts with the law of social evolution. What was illegal yesterday may be legal today; what is illegal today might become legal tomorrow.

A case—and a very good case, indeed—can be made out for the concept that workers, too, have certain inalienable property rights attached to their jobs; and that the stay-in method is nothing but the latest device to assert or protect this right while a dispute with the management goes on. So far as labor is concerned, it appears to me, this new weapon has already earned the right of favorable consideration. I mean to say that its extensive use by many labor unions and the satisfactory and orderly results derived from it, should be considered enough ground to stand behind it and advocate for its legal sanction. To join the chorus of denunciations, —as unfortunately some prominent labor leaders, on the conservative side, have done, means simply to give aid and comfort to the enemies of labor. Even if the legality of the sit-down strike is still in doubt in the minds of

such ultra-cautious souls, it certainly is entitled to fairer treatment than mere denunciation, especially in cases where the management assumes an arrogant and unlawful attitude toward the conceded rights of the workers to collective bargaining and union recognition.

The legality or illegality of certain acts incident to labor struggles absolutely cannot be established by abstract legal reasoning. It requires the consideration of other concurrent factors, economic as well as political. When employers take advantage of technological progress to float the law, why may not workers be justified in claiming for themselves the right to cut across certain legal limitations? While an interplay of economic and social conditions the law of compensation has its rightful place, regardless of the old adage that two wrongs do not make one right.

And so I dare predict that the sit-down strike will remain as an accepted labor weapon, to be used in particular against such employers as are unable to present themselves with clean hands before the bar of public opinion.

Every issue has, however, its reverse side.

The sit-down strike, just because it is a powerful weapon capable of paralyzing production in an enterprise even if confined to a minor department, is capable of affecting many people in addition to those directly participating in it. It follows, therefore, that if the sit-down strike is used indiscriminately and on the smallest provocation or disagreement between union and employer, the inconveniences it imposes on other people are bound to elicit just resentment, a hostile attitude and acts of reprisal.

With this reservation in mind,—based, however, on past labor experiences here and abroad, I think that organized labor should holdy come out in favor of the sit-down strike technique and call for its legalization. Of course, the problem of its judicious use will still remain, but I am willing to trust sound labor statesmanship and common sense to take care of that.

SPANISH HELP PARTY

A group of workers of the Alky Procks, 438 Seventh Avenue, recently held a "Spanish Help Party" at the home of Ethel Shor. The net collection came to \$71. The committee of workers who arranged the party wish to thank all those who helped make it a success. The committee urges other shops to run similar parties.



Spanish-Speaking Los Angeles Activists Mapping Union Plans



By Pauline M. Newman

Another Friend Departs!

In the untimely death of Paul Dembitzer, the Union Health Center has lost an understanding friend. For the past few years Dembitzer was a frequent visitor to the Union Health Center. He had faith in the work of this institution, and proved it by having been cared for by several of our physicians.

The last time I saw him, he was resigned to his fate as any human being in whom the spark of life still flickers can be. He knew he was doomed—knew there was no help for him. He anticipated death to overtake him at any moment. When friends advised him to go back to California, he disregarded the advice. He did not wish to leave the movement here, of which he was an integral part. We shall miss him. The list of our departed friends is getting long. We will not see them nor hear them again, but their contribution to our movement shall not be forgotten.

Rose Schneiderman in a New Position

In company with Hannah Haskel and Sadie Reich, we attended the ceremony when Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews inducted Rose into her new position—Secretary of the New York State Department of Labor. This position was previously held by Miss Swartz, who died on February 22.

The IGLWU, the Women's Trade Union League and other labor organizations sent flowers and representatives. The latter expressed their pleasure at having Miss Schneiderman in an important position. Rose remains president of the Women's Trade Union League. While her present position is different, Rose will be Rose no matter what her job may be.

Hay Fever Treatments

We have made arrangements for the annual victims of hay fever. Tests have already begun. The days are Friday and Saturday mornings. Treatments will begin Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 19 and 20. For further information, members and their families are asked to come to the Union Health Center or to telephone.

We Read With Interest

In the New York Times of Sunday, April 4, both in the news section and in the magazine, there

Knitters All! . . . But Can They Toss That Ball! . . .



LOCAL 22 SPORT SQUADS

By Leo Cohen Athletic Director

IVORY SEASON STARTS: The astrologers said it three weeks ago, the weather man held off for another two weeks, but spring really started a week ago when our baseball team got in its first outdoor practice at the parade grounds. Under the influence of the warm sunbath, the team actually overestimated. And when a team overestimates, the last hitout can put the long red underwear into mothballs.

MURRAY COHEN didn't keep his batting eye in moth balls through the Winter. He got the angle on his first trip to the plate and kept the ball screaming out into the pasture all through practice.

FRED SCHMIDT, the man with the rubber arm, oiled up his groove ball and struck out six opponents in his three innings at bat. His nerve was breaking like a plate in a busy restaurant.

BY COHEN: I'd call Robert stuff-on, keep the gang in stitches. His coaching at first was "your line needs in candelitis, but all his hitting didn't stop him from turning in on, and performance in outfield. He sure can judge 'em and reach 'em.

Don't be bashful. If you want to join the team, report to Room 548, 212 West 40th. There are several positions open.

SPAGHETTI CALISTHENICS:

Our girls swung from standard movements in the calisthenics class the other day into acrobatic twirls. And they did well. Come down Tuesday, 5:45 P.M. and get a laugh out of the stunts. After a little practice you can join in. A hint: three months of calisthenics and you'll drop 10 pounds and look 20 pounds lighter. Two of the girls who joined last year found it unnecessary to wear corsets. Improve your figure, improve your health and collect a lot of fun doing it.

TENNIS TIP: Please call for a duplication of the tennis court program which proved so popular last year. Meanwhile you can have indoor practice in the gym, Fridays at 5:45. Selma Shikah and Sylvia Ostrow, whose matches last year had the Fort Hill atmosphere, are just waiting for the outdoor nets.

MAY DAY: Our teams and athletic division are going to play their usual colorful part. Get set!

SHAKE HANDS WITH HANDBALL: We're getting under way with a real handball team for the Summer. Louis Stock, our one and four-wall ace, has been elected captain. Simon Horst, the trophy collector, will show his famous chop stroke to a wider audience. There are several challenges on file and as soon as we're ready, we'll take on all comers.

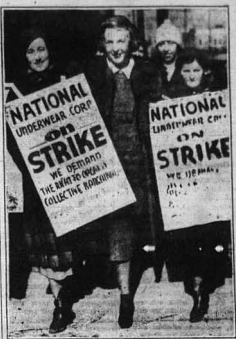
NO GOLFIES FOR SOFT BALL: Our softball team is shaping up into a hard-hitting, slashing combination that will go places. Harriet Drayer is asking for more recruits. Report to gym class and register for softball. It's a barrel of fun and swell exercise.

THAT SUPREME COURT

A special lecture series going into the history of the Supreme Court and its relation to the Constitution is being staged by David P. Berenberg, Monday evenings, 6 P.M., in Room 518, 212 West 40th Street. It is one of the features of Local 22's educational program.

STRIKE AGAINST THE ROSE IDEAS Join Your Classes

Novelist Joins Picket Line



National Underwear Shikers in St. Louis Are Reinforced on Picket Line by Intellectual Friends As Strike Enters Sixth Week

On the Youth Front

By Murray Koenig

WITH THE SENIORS

As very informative lecture on "Facts and Fables in Medicine" was delivered by Dr. Jean Shores, well-known specialist in women's and children's diseases, on Friday, April 2, Dr. Shores was formerly a member of our own Local 22.

In the Spring the seniors' minds turn to thoughts of hikes, and once again, April 18th, saw them tramping out to Klatsan (across NOT on first syllable) Park in Long Island, where they celebrated the beginning of the "open season" with plenty of food and fun.

Julius Perlman once more showed his remarkable influence with Lady Luck by winning the raffle at the Spanish Solidarity Social which took place March 13th at 218 W. 40th Street.

The "Dancester Hunt", Friday, April 9th, was directed by Beatrice Kony and Julius Perlman, our Social and Athletic Director, respectively; and there's a special reason for it. These two members have been as persistent in winning all our contests, beer, drawings, etc., that the Seniors decided to put them in charge of the "Dancester Hunt" to give the other members a chance.

WITH THE INTERMEDIATES

At a recent meeting of the "Twenty-Two" club, Sol Field, the young labor organizer, discussed the present-day labor movement. The subject was fully discussed by the others afterwards. Another such lecture is planned for the future with the topic being "Should the Youth of workers become professionals or should they follow their parents and become workers too?"

Irving Greenwood, the Cicero of the Inter, was placed in the "Oratorical Contest" of the Young Circle League, Inter's Division. He spoke on "Anti-Semitism and the Jew."

A Victory Party is being planned to honor the stalwarts who brought the basketball championship home

to the "Elers." A banner from the League will be presented.

This idea seems to have affected everyone—the "Elers" are taking to the open road on April 18th.

A theatre party to see "Steel" was unanimously approved by the club.

WITH THE JUNIOR "22"

The youngest club in our Local 22 has been reorganized and is now in full swing. They have recently visited the Ford plant here in the city. The club is under the leadership of Agnes Butler and Nat Strout of the Pioneer Youth.

The club meets Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock in Room 518, 212 West 40th Street. All children from 12 to 15 are eligible.

Brevities From Puerto Rico

By Teresa Anglero, Secretary: There are two thousand IGLWU members in the district of San Juan; three hundred in Mayaguez; four hundred fifty in Arecibo; two hundred in Utuado; one hundred in Aguadilla; one hundred eighty in Coamo.

The organizers are: Dolores Diaz Roman from Arecibo; Luis Felipe Rivera, Jr., and Pascuala Figueroa from Mayaguez; and Jose D. Solis from Aguadilla.

The educational work is conducted by some of the students we had in our Training Center. The Department of Labor is carrying on the radio program.

We are receiving a little help from outside groups. When we have to settle a strike, we call upon the Mediation and Conciliation Commission. If necessary, we appeal to the Commissioner of Labor and they have to interfere in the dispute and they certainly do it in a fine spirit, but in everything else we are getting on alone. The Nationalist movement is giving us no help at all.

Southwest District Reports Another Active Fortnight

By Mayor Pelfrein,
ILGWU Regional Director

In
St. Louis

We are beginning to go places in St. Louis. The ice in the cotton garment industry is finally broken and the cotton garment industry is on the verge of being completely unshaken. We have worked hard for the last three years. We have spent a lot of energy and money. We had and we still have many picket lines. Hundreds of our girls were and are even at present being dragged to jail. However, not only do we see a ray of sunshine, but the sun in its full glory is beginning to shine in through our window. There is plenty of work ahead of us but we are succeeding.

Solomon

The strike that we have called in the Solomon Dress Company in St. Louis is in full force. The hundred employees of the firm are out of the shop. There are only six or six girls remaining in the shop day and night. Picketing continues and will continue until the firm will come to terms with the Union.

Lang-Kohn

We have called this week a strike at Lang-Kohn, the only silk dress shop in St. Louis that is not in contractual relations with the Union. This is a firm that employs the Ahamer Detective Agency, that introduced a system of spies to spy and tell the workers that they should not have any relations with the Union, and these spies act as the representative of a company union that this detective agency organized in that shop. Our silk dressmakers in this town are all determined to put an end to the savage methods that the firm is making use of, and we have finally decided that the time has come when this firm must get its deserved lesson. It is a hard, bitter struggle.

On the day of the strike, six hundred silk and cotton dressmakers were on the picket line. It is true that the entire police department was also on the picket line that morning, hundreds and hundreds of uniformed and plain-clothes men, in addition to many so-called detectives and hoodlums of the Ahamer Detective Agency, and the result was that fully half of the one hundred fifty workers when the firm employed did not report to work. The shop is being picketed daily by hundreds of dressmakers and the picketing will continue until the firm will change its policy.

A Moment of Police Impartiality in Kansas City



Police Sergeant John G. Smith Escorting ILGWU Picket (Left) and Weeping "Non-Striker" To Be Placed in Separate Police Cars On Way To Headquarters—Strike Has Since Been Won by Kansas City Girls After They Gained Union Contract From Gordon Bros. Cotton Dress Firm.

Mound City ILGWU "Activists" Greet Their President



Officers and Members of Executive Boards and the Joint Board of the St. Louis Locals Posing for Camera With President Dubinsky When He Visited There Early in March—Regional Director Pelfrein At Dubinsky's Left

Lorenbaum Cotton Dress Shop

The firm of Lorenbaum, one of the larger cotton dress shops here, employing about three hundred fifty to four hundred people, was advised by the Union that it is ready to confer in order to establish collective bargaining and fair labor conditions. At the last minute, when we were on the verge of calling a strike in the shop, we were advised that the firm may be ready to enter into conference. It will and an agreement can be entered into, good and well; if not, we are all prepared for a strike in that shop.

National Underwear Company

The strike that we have had for the last several weeks at the National Underwear Company, a shop where over two hundred people are employed, is in full progress. The St. Louis shop of this firm is completely shut down and the firm has transferred all its activities to a factory which they have in Little Rock, Arkansas.

We have made an investigation in Little Rock and have found several shops where the exploitation of the workers is almost unbelievable. Arkansas may be deep down in the South, but during the last couple of years we have had the opportunity to learn something about this section. All kinds of threats are made against us to forget our activities in Little Rock.

Arkansas, but we are ready, if necessary, for a strike in that city.

In Underwear Trade

There are four underwear manufacturers in St. Louis employing about one thousand people. Most of them have branch factories also, where several hundred additional people are employed. We have sent letters to these firms suggesting a conference. Should they ignore this or should an agreement not be possible, we are ready for action against these firms.

Elections

Are Over

The political campaign in our locals in St. Louis is over. The locals have elected their officers and their delegates to the convention. There was plenty of politics here, but thank goodness it is over and now we are busy going from meeting to meeting installing the officers.

Cotton Dress

Cotton dress locals, the embroidery, local here, and the underwear local that we hope to have here soon have up until now been separate. They were not affiliated with the dress and cloak joint board although we share the office with the silk dress joint board. Last week, at a meeting of all the executive boards of these locals, we decided to form the one Joint Board under the name of the Cotton Dress and Allied Trades Joint Board, and as soon as the locals will elect delegates, the installation of the Joint Board will take place. In fact, Cotton Dress Workers!

Pineville, Illinois

I had several more conferences with Kearns Brothers of Pineville. The firm moved to Fairfield, Illinois, signed a lease and now intends to return to Pineville. I had a conference with this firm recently in St. Louis and there is every indication to believe that an agreement may soon be signed with this firm which will provide for a complete Union shop and the regulation of hours and wages jointly by the Union and the employer. The firm normally employs between three hundred and four hundred people and is known to be the largest producer of the "dollar dress".

Memphis, Tennessee

The strike of the Kahn Manufacturing Company of this city and the Nona Lee Dress Company is in full swing. The strike of the Nona Lee was called two weeks ago. The strike of the Kahn Manufacturing Company is three weeks old. The Nona Lee Dress Company moved to Memphis from Arkansas

and has established the same conditions here that they have in Arkansas. The regular work week was fifty-seven hours; wages, \$4.00 or \$5.00 per week. The two firms have two different lawyers who want to be connected with the open-shoppers of Memphis, telling that a union shop is good for New York or Chicago but it isn't good for the South.

These attorneys have naturally secured two different injunctions but the strike in that town are determined that union wages and conditions must be established in the shops before their employers will begin to produce dresses. There are many hardships they are going through. The State of Tennessee has many peculiar laws. There is one law, for instance, that provides that anyone arrested for "disturbing or attempting to disturb the peace," which is a punishable offense, can be kept in jail as long as the authorities may want them there. Many of our girls have had a taste of it. Locally, the city administration, and particularly the Mayor of the city, feels what it means for a girl to work in a sweatshop. That gives the girls a little encouragement in their bitter struggle. Yes, the two manufacturers in Memphis are wasting their energy, I don't care or no injunction, we won't produce any dresses.

Dallas, Texas

The strike against the Hilda Ann Manufacturing Company is being continued with full vigor. The injunction for which the Association of Employers applied has not yet been issued. Hearings are soon to take place. The courts in Dallas are beginning to hesitate to issue injunctions without hearings, and all these political maneuvers of the Manufacturers' Association have not done them any good. The hearing for this injunction is to take place this week. In the meantime our Union, together with many other unions, and our attorneys, are busy in Austin, fighting for a modified injunction law for the State of Texas. The Judicial Committee of the Texas State Legislature is at present busy with the public hearing they have arranged in connection with this anti-injunction bill. Our Union is well represented at every hearing. It has had its effect already and I hope that in the coming days the injunction laws of the State of Texas will be modified to the extent that employers will not be able to use the injunction as a method to continue sweatshop wages and conditions in the city of Dallas.

Houston, Texas

The elections in our Houston local are over and everybody there

is at present busy with a Mixed Show that our local there has arranged in order to raise money for the expense of the delegates to the convention. Although our locals there have sufficient money to cover the expenses of these delegates, the manager of our Union there, the secretary and the executive board of the local are so conservative in their calculations that they want to raise additional money in order to have the local treasury intact. Yes, our Houston delegates to the convention are on their way to Atlantic City.

Knitwear Council Protests Judge's Punitive Bias

Three members of the Knitwear Workers' Joint Council, Local 155, Carl Kroll, Ridner Meyerson and Mitchell Berensson, arrested with assault, were convicted on March 30, 1937, in Special Sessions Court, Justices Burlingame, McInerney and Voorhees presiding.

The Knitwear Council at once appealed the case, and in view of the unusual attitude during the trial by Judge Burlingame, filed a protest with Judge Hayes, Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions. When the case opened, the plaintiff, a man by the name of Schwartz, testified that he could not definitely recognize them and wanted to withdraw the charges. Assistant District Attorney Goldstein moved to that effect.

To the surprise of everybody, however, Judge Burlingame replied to this motion that "no charges against labor unions should be withdrawn." On these remarks, shouted Berensson, attorney for the three union men, moved for a mistrial, but Judge Burlingame denied this motion. On the three men were found guilty of the assault charge even after the Assistant District Attorney stated that the evidence against them was insufficient.

The protest to Presiding Justice Hayes cited, among other things, that "Judge Burlingame's attitude toward organized labor is not becoming a judge in a court of law and certainly you, as chief justice, should not tolerate and should correct such errors."

What is strike piracy?
When was the sewing machine invented?

What were "Columbus tailors"?

How many stitches on a machine operator make per minute?

The replies to these and other questions are in "The Women's Garment Industry."

As 100,000 Auto Workers Milled On Cadillac Square, Detroit



Labor's Battlefield Shifts

By Henry Zon

(Special to "Justice")

WASHINGTON. — Having won "blossom on the industrial battlefield," labor is going to have to protect its rear on the legislative battlefield, unless all gateposts in the nation's capital are pointing in the wrong direction.

For a time there was great mystery surrounding the sudden acquiescence of defeat by the United States Steel Corp. The reasons now are creeping to the surface. They are two in number.

In the first place, shortly before Big Steel capitulated, Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, visited this country. While here he talked with partners of the House of Morgan concerning the seven and one-half billion dollar armament program of Great Britain and there was placed with the United States Steel Corporation the biggest order in its history.

Runciman insisted, however, that before the order for armor plate would be placed Big Steel must guarantee uninterrupted production and delivery. Great Britain's arms could not wait upon the whims of workers asking union recognition, better wages and shorter hours. Through Thomas Lamont, guiding spirit in the House of Morgan, Runciman's offer was made. Big Steel's chief was induced to make peace with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Recognition of the union by U. S. Steel was not a matter of benevolent industrial management. It was a matter of cold cash and armor plate.

In the second place, Big Steel figured that fighting the CIO would be a big task, that public opinion would be against it, that an armed nation was now less tolerant of the dictatorial methods of Judge Gary and Big Steel of 1919 and 1932. By giving in at this point Steel could go to the President and ask Congress and ask for legislation limiting the power of trade unions and curbing their right to strike. It was felt that the case could be better presented if Steel could enter court with clean hands.

That legislative campaign to curb trade unions has already begun, President Roosevelt, in his interview with Arthur Krock of the New York Times, has said that it is not opposed to legislation looking towards "making labor unions legally responsible for contracts." It is not the first time that this hint has come from the White House.

Another angle was given to the legislative drive against trade unions by Mariner S. Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve System. In a statement that got nationwide play, he insisted that prices are rising with unwarranted speed, that the rise of prices is menacing to a returning prosperity and that the rise is due to monopoly of labor and capital.

Eccles' statement was not unnoted. It was made after several errand boys of Wall Street had sold him that bill of goods. The President's administrators, on their own initiative, are now working on Eccles to show him that talk of a labor monopoly is absurd as long as only a little over 4,000,000 of the nation's workers are organized.

Following Krock's statement several things happened. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce board of directors passed a resolution pled-

ing declaring themselves in favor of trade unionism but asking that labor unions be made responsible. On the floor of the Senate six Senators, on two days, arose to condemn sit-down strikes as "un-American."

An association, calling itself the Anti-Communist League of America, was formed here headed by Lieut.-Col. Orvel Johnson, who also heads the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Association. Johnson is the person who conducts the virulent campaign to keep military training in colleges compulsory.

As its first piece of literature, the Anti-Communist Association put out a pamphlet containing articles published in 1924 by the United Mine Workers, attacking the I.W.W. and similar organizations. To it is added the inscription that John L. Lewis now repeats his orders from Moscow. "The time for academic debate has passed and the hour for intelligent, patriotic and vigorous action is here." The pamphlet states in an open appeal for mob violence.

This new drive against trade unionism has just begun. On one front it is being charged that methods being used by the CIO put "Communist" status in a union and "Communist" symptoms in member of commerce. On the other front a pseudo-scientific attack is being made to the effect that trade unionism is a "virus" spreading the cost of living, and managing prosperity by causing a gap between consumption and production and encouraging speculation.

The figures show that while the organization drives of trade unions have raised wages corporations have also increased profits. Wages have not increased from ample treasuries.

Last year Big Steel increased the amount available for distribution to stockholders by nearly \$600 per cent, or from \$1,465,708 to \$9,282,254. Gross business of the corporation increased 415 per cent. Company officers, in other words, come before the men who make steel.

Here in Washington economists are raising prices. To them prices are behaving in much the same manner that the prices in the Summer of 1929 behaved. They see newspaper headlines telling of unions winning increases in wages and they say the two together, in that same manner, economists have to arrive at the conclusion that trade unions are bringing us to another depression.

The battle of unionism for decent living has not been over. It has merely shifted from the industrial to the legislative field. Masters of industry have been shown of their tear gas, machine guns and steel pipes and are picking up, in their stead, this logic and the red scare.

State officials, like Governor Murphy of Michigan, Governor Earle of Pennsylvania and Governor Benson of Minnesota, have felt the power of organized labor. Congress and the federal administration are beginning to get a taste of it and industry has rushed its shock troops of lobbyists here in an effort to stem the tide.

That will be much buffing and polishing in Congress about labor unions. But like the house of cards of the three little pigs, the house of labor is solidly built with the bricks of industrial unionism and the mortar of solidarity. They can buff and they can puff but they can't blow this house down.



Meeting Which Made History in Auto Workers' Nationwide Movement to Build Up Industrial Union of 500,000

Atlanta Now Organizing Center

By John S. Martin
General Organizer ILGWU

Local 122 at Atlanta, Georgia, has had a revival, a revival of interest in the Union and a revival of loyalty to the organization. The Atlanta local made up of some five hundred members, a majority working in cotton dress shops. One of these shops, the Sash-Kienberg Co., is one of the largest cotton dress shops in the South and accounts for a majority of the union members. The two cotton dress shops here pay a basic wage of \$12.25 for 49 hours. Both shops are manufacturers and maintain their own cutting rooms and sales staffs. A fine group of men and women has been added to the ILGWU by about two cotton shops and much of the leadership in social and educational matters is contributed by this group.

The silk dress industry is represented by eight shops, employing from forty to eight workers each. All of these shops, also, are actual manufacturers, the smaller shops making up dresses chiefly for the local retail trade and the larger ones selling over a wide area of the South. Operators in these shops receive a guaranteed minimum of \$15.75 for a 35-hour week, although many make nearly twice that amount when work is plentiful and styles are not too difficult. All contract wage scales here are established by the earnings of a "test group," a practice of long standing in the Atlanta local, and one which, while having some advantages in a market like Atlanta, where an abundant supply of skilled labor is unavailable, still has possibilities for improvement. The product of these shops ranges from \$1.75 to \$4.75, with an occasional lot of \$6.75 being made upon order.

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MRS. JOE LEE WALDEN
Assigned to Atlanta and Suburbs

Cutters in this market are generally paid much less than in the ordinary out-of-town market where the cutters are organized. This is due largely to the fact that the limited size of the market has produced a "fear of the job" complex which the sense of power that comes from organization has so far failed to overcome. The cutters of the town are almost 100 per cent organized, are a lively bunch of boys and are good mechanics. Sentiment for the establishment of a cutters' "union" or a cutters' local has gained some headway lately and something will be heard from the cutters before long.

Price and shop committees are functioning in all of the shops and a splendid group of chairladies keeps all of the accessories "alive." The relationship between the Union and the employers is one of respect and cooperation, and a general understanding of unionism makes possible the negotiation of all complaints as they arise. Each shop has a regular shop meeting once each month, with the usual provisions for special meetings should the need arise. One general membership meeting is held each month, and two meetings per month of the executive board. The executive board is made up of the chairladies and shop secretaries of all shops, with additional members from the larger shops on a proportional representation basis.

An Active Social and Educational Committee takes care of the lighter affairs of the local, and regular classes are conducted every Tuesday evening under the leadership of an educational director who works in harmony with the General Office Educational Department. A basketball team has just finished its season and a softball team is

now being organized to take part in a league of such teams which is very popular here. The local also has a Benefit Committee which is

There are two unorganized cotton dress shops in Atlanta, which are rapidly being organized by its organizer recently added to the staff of the general organization. This organizer, Mrs. Joe Lee Walden, has succeeded in getting enough of the employers lined up in the largest of these non-union shops for a conference to be arranged with the owner with every chance that the shop will be eliminated without recourse to a strike. The other shop is a uniform shop that is owned by a local laundry and linen supply concern which is said to be willing to sign up once 15 per cent of its employees have signed up with the Union. One small shop which has just started up here has been unimpaired through negotiations.

Last Sunday Organizer Walden made a talk over radio station WDAS through the agency of the Forum of the Air Program from that station. This is the largest radio station in the South, part of the NHO network, and her talk was, perhaps, the first time that the voice of the ILGWU was ever heard over a Southern station. While the subject of her talk was "Man and the Machine," she managed to tell something about the ILGWU and its history.

Atlanta looks forward confident of the future. Surrounded by over five hundred miles of non-union territory, Local 122 is the oasis in a wasteland desert, but that oasis is expected to change as a result of the new organizational efforts now under way by the International in the South.

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MRS. YELMA E. HIXON
West Virginia and Virginia

MRS. DOVIE ATKINS
North Carolina



By Mill Spire

ILGWU Athletes in May Day Pageant

Louis Schaffer, Cultural and Recreational Supervisor, has issued a call to all ILGWU members who make up the Athletic Division to report for rehearsals for the May Day Pageant to be held at Randall's Island this year.

The script of the pageant calls for plenty of manpower (also manpower), for no less than 500 participants will be needed for the many spectacles and scenes, and all educational and athletic directors are urged to send down as many of their members as possible. Rehearsals, which are under the supervision of Charles Friedman, are being held at the Stuyvesant High School Gym, 13th Street near First Avenue, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M., and Saturday afternoons, 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

The fine teamwork and cooperation shown by all athletic units in the playing of games are vital for a successful pageant, and this is a great opportunity for the athletes of the ILGWU to show their appreciation for the institution of the athletic program in the Union, as well as their ability to produce.

Baseball Teams Start Practice

On Saturday, April 8, no less than 12 local baseball teams started prepping for the ILGWU Baseball League fight which is scheduled to officially get under way on Saturday, May 15.

The ten teams which participated in the 1936 tournament, shared by the Belknapers of Local 46, are all back to the starting line with a firmer determination to bring home a winner. The only new addition is Local 39 New York, which, after putting up a fine soccer team during the Fall and Winter, has now turned its attention to the baseball. This makes the third Local 39 baseball unit, the others being Local 29 Williamsburg, and Local 39 Rens Park.

Soccer Boats And Bounces

With but two weeks of league play, practicing five games in all, Saturday, April 10, at Jeter's Field, Brooklyn, and Sunday, April 11, at James Monroe Field, Bronx, the situation is still unchanged in the league standing. With Local 145 Mount Vernon showing the way.

Now On Eastern Hook-Up

"The Voice of Local 89"

The Most Popular Italian Radio Hour
Symphony Orchestra and
Opera Singers of International Fame

DRAMATIC SKETCHES

LUIGI ANTONINI
First Vice-President, ILGWU,
and General Secretary of
Local 89

In his weekly comments on labor and political events

Also Other Speakers on
Timely Union Topics

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

From 10 to 11, on Stations
WEVD (1200 Kc.) New York
WRAX (920 Kc.) Philadelphia
WELI (960 Kc.) New Haven
WCOF (1120 Kc.) Boston

Out-of-Town Sports News

The Connecticut and New Jersey Basketball Championships were run off at New Haven on Saturday, April 10, featuring the girls' teams of South River and New Haven, and the men's teams of Passaic and New Rochelle.

With Harry Wander, general manager of the Out-of-Town Department, as guest, and Bernard Schiff, manager of the Connecticut (H&W), the host, among the interested spectators, the girls' team of South River proved entirely too big, tall, and strong for the New Havenites, and overpowered them by the score of 30 to 6.

The men's game was an entirely different affair, with the eventual winners in doubt until the final two minutes of the game when Passaic went on a scoring spree and scored six straight points to earn a half-split 29-25, victory.

The game was replete with spectacular shots and throughout the game the lead changed hands at least eight different times, and at no stage of the game did more than three points separate the two teams.

After the game, a dinner was given to the teams, and trophies and individual prizes were awarded to the teams by Brother Wander.

Phila. Cutters Best Belknapers

Local 46's initial excursion to Philadelphia for a basketball tilt with the Local 11 Cutters on Friday, April 9, resulted in a victory for the Cutters by the score of 28 to 22.

Murray Chenn of Local 11 was high scorer with 14 points, and Local 46's dynamic rebound, Jackie Infield, topped his team's scores by amassing 11 rebounds.

22 1 2 0 2
25 0 1 1 1

LOCAL 102 CLINCHES MET BASKETBALL TITLE

With the biggest crowd of the season on hand to witness the New season City basketball playoffs, the quietest of Local 102 defeated their opponents, Local 39 Wmsing, by the overwhelming score of 45-22 at the Stuyvesant Gym, Saturday, April 10.

The Truckers' sharp shooting and quick breaking quieted showed entirely too much class for their dauntless adversaries, and being decidedly "on" for this game every time they threw up settled the basket.

Ray Frischer and Harold Smith went scoring honors for the winning five by scoring eleven and seven points, respectively, with Sam Marlowe and Jimmy Martine providing yeoman service for Local 39.

This victory advanced Local 102 to the final round of the Hochman Trophy fight, with Local 31 Philadelphia and Local 145 Passaic rounding out the contestants.

Local 22 Upset By Local 91

In the second attraction of the evening, the hitherto undefeated team of Local 22 met a taster in Local 31 and was soundly whipped by them to the tune of 29 to 16. The victory earned for Local 31 the New York City girls' title and the right to meet Local 150 South River for the David Dubinsky Trophy, which game will be played in the very near future.

As usual, the heart of the "22" attack was carried on the staunch shoulders of Dot Tucker, who personally accounted for 11 of her team's 18 points, but for this game her brilliant play did not prove enough for her team to win.

The "21" victory was largely due to the brilliant individual exhibition of basketball displayed by their abashed athletes, Mitzie Ostrowsky, whose passing, cutting, dribbling, and rebounding set 30 nearly winning plays for her teammates.



By Irwin Swardlow

"King Richard II" St. James Theatre

The downfall of a king even in these days of the welfare of the masses outweighs the political headwinds of the few remaining monarchs in still good theatre, especially when Shakespeare wrote the play and Maurice Evans is the king.

The director, Margaret Webster, recounted the fact that the play is a historical present and directed it as such. The set and costumes are designed to give the picture of a lavish irresponsible king surrounded by flatterers, dealing carelessly with the nobles, who are big business men of the country are adhering to his authority.

When the king makes the big mistake of banishing his fiery cousin, and shortly after sets out on the way to Ireland, his troubles begin. Soon he realizes that the business of being a king may run smoothly for a while but that a kingdom can break up so fast there is no saving it. Maurice Evans accomplished the transition from a gay young blade to a man broken by forces which bewildered him, betrayed by relatives and friends, and forsaken by the common people whom he trusted; he accomplished it easily and with convincing growth and build of his character.

When he holds a mirror before his face, looks into it and then dashes it to the ground, a wave of sympathy visible in the audience, a strength of conviction between actor and audience which is seldom seen in the American theatre.

The minor characters are played more fully and are more completely developed than is generally considered necessary in the American theatre. From John of Gaunt to the queen's ladies-in-waiting, everyone is in the play and each has made a characterization.

This production proves that the "Shakespeare problem" which worries Marxists critics today is not as they think, whether to produce Shakespeare, nor how to adapt him. The "Shakespeare problem" is where to find enough good actors and a director who will evolve

a production as good as this "Richard II."

"Native Ground" By Virgil Geddes Venice Theatre

It is a frequent complaint that the American theatre has not sunk its roots into the folklore of the country in order to have a tradition on which to build. As play like "Native Ground," by Virgil Geddes, which has just been staged by the Experimental Theatre, is an effort for such roots.

The first audience which saw the play in Brooklyn, a couple of months ago, walked through the last acts awakened by the representation of the frustrated life of a man and woman who have married without quite knowing whether or not he is her father. The play was then taken again into the Bronx Theatre and played, who found it more for its lighting job on the Pastors, was hired to do something to make the audience take the play seriously. He evolved a series of striking stage effects with such as a sunset or fog, which flared furrows stretching far away. Her lights cannot wholly disguise a play and the first-night Manhattan audience tittered too though perhaps not quite as loudly.

WPA theatre should certainly be supported with the hope of a permanent theatre for the people. But somewhere along the line should be a net and a can marked Waste trap such potential mistakes as "Native Ground."

"Steel"

The old question of what-in-name has risen to place John Wesley, author of "Steel," which plays every Saturday afternoon and evening at Labor Stage. Many believe the present play is merely a revival of the "Steel" which was produced in 1931. Actually, it resembles that play only in name and a few minor details.

"I virtually abandoned the old script," Wesley asserts. "The new play is really a new play and not merely one just brought up-to-date or revised."

I retained the title," the playwright adds, "because it was to my mind the simplest, the most direct, and the most powerful title I could think of."

Stalwarts Meet and Greet



General Manager Isidore Nagler of the New York Cloak Joint Board Grips Hand of Vice-President Breslaw, Manager of Local 35, Cloak Pressers. As They Meet on Platform of Hotel Center Where the Pressers' Administration Was Installed for 1937-1938.—At Table, Left, Morris Goldovsky, Local 35 Veterans, Elias Reitsberg, Cotton Garment Manager.

The set of officers in Local 35 are: Joseph Breslaw, manager; Morris Cosperman, chairman; business agents: Charles Moskowsky, Morris Goldovsky, M. Carolinsky, H. Ritzky, M. Yagolinsky, J. Jacobs.

..In Eastern Cotton Garment Area..

By Elias Reinberg, V.P.
Director Cotton Dress &
Miscellaneous Trades Dept.

Over 100 workers in six shops entered the ranks of the Union and secured the benefits and protection of collective agreements during the past two weeks in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Cotton Dress and Miscellaneous Trades Department. In addition, several hundred more workers joined the Union and are either out on strike already or are preparing for strikes to enforce their demands should negotiations fail to bring about a satisfactory settlement in their shops.

Developments of the past two weeks indicate more clearly than ever that careful and devoted organization work not only brings immediate effects but lays the ground work for future gains.

Capitol City Shop Signs Contract

An outstanding example of this general truth is to be found in the

Capitol City Dress Co., of Harrisburg, Pa. A year ago the Union declared a strike against this firm. The strike lasted for 28 weeks, with the firm stubbornly refusing to make terms with the strikers. The strike was called off, and the firm breathed easier. But in the year that elapsed, the Union did not let this temporary setback bring discouragement. On the contrary, the organization made it its business not only to maintain the morale of the strikers, but to bring home the message of unionism to the other workers in the shop. Careful, persistent, day-by-day organization work was the Union's answer to the temporary setback it had received. The result? The same firm that last year "won" a 12-week strike has just signed an agreement with the union covering its 110 workers, without even a one-day's strike. The firm knew that unless it signed an agreement this time it would be faced with a complete break-up of production, and it chose the peaceful way.

Easton, Pa., Girls Star in "Sunrise"



Scene From Labor Playlet Performed "On Its Own" by Members of Easton Local 234, of Which Grace Sardegna Is Manager.

Through the Eyes of a Scranton Times Artist



Organization work and negotiation of the agreement were carried on under the direction of David Glogoff, supervisor for the State of Pennsylvania, and Organizer Edward Tobin.

Pittsburgh Lookout Becomes Union Victory

In Pittsburgh the Penn Needle Art Co. looked out its windows because of union activity a month ago. Naturally, the Union's response was to call a strike. The locked-out workers set up a picket line. The firm had hoped that its locked-out workers would intimidate the workers. It had looked forward to a short interruption of production and a resulting decline working force. It had reckoned without the determination of the workers. The "short" interruption became a long interruption. The firm was ready to call off its lockout. But the workers refused to call off their strike. They insisted that they would go back only after the firm signed an agreement. And so the firm signed. The 19 locked-out workers went back into the shop 100 percent union. They had won a closed shop union agreement, they had won immediate wage increases of \$1.50 and \$2.00 a week, and they had won the 40-hour week. In addition, the agreement provides for further gradual increases until the wage scales in the shop are brought up to the level of the other union shops in the industry.

The strike was under the direction of Organizer Sarah Limbach. Another Western Pa. Shop Signs Contract

The Union's invasion of Western Pennsylvania brought still another shop into line last week. The Popular Made Corp., Rossford, Pa., manufacturers of a varied line of apparel, employing 200 workers, watched uneasily as union organizers came into town and enrolled its workers. There was nothing much the firm could do except watch and wait. Which it did until one day a union organizer walked into the shop and put it up to the employer: "Your workers are members of our union. You have a choice. Sign an agreement without a strike, or sign an agreement with a strike." The firm already knew something about the International. Our few weeks of work in Western Pennsylvania had already made the name of the International an unpleasant reality in the minds of the employers there. So the firm made its choice: No strike.

The agreement that was signed provides for full union representation, a closed shop, a \$13 weekly minimum wage, a 40-hour week, and a 12-week holiday for the week workers. The agreement also provides that in six months an additional increase for the week workers is to be negotiated.

Sarah Limbach and Mary Meagher, organizers, were in charge of the Rossford situation.

One-Day Strike Brings Penn Argyll Contract

In Penn Argyll, Pa., the 70 workers of the Laurel Dress Co., cotton dress shop, walked out on strike Wednesday. The walkout was an completely effective that the firm opened negotiations for a settlement the same afternoon. By evening a contract was signed, providing a closed union shop, a 40-hour week, a 12-week holiday for the week workers, with further graduated increases, and a 10 percent increase for piece workers with a guaranteed minimum of \$13 a week. In addition, the workers won a 40-hour week.

In charge of the strike were Organizers Leo Barzila and Rilla Ward Barrett.

Bristol, R. I., Cotton Shop Signs Pact

In Rhode Island, too, organization work carried on by this department is making employers hesitate before reaching a decision to fight the Union. When, as a result of a campaign, the bulk of the 140 workers of the Bristol-Dress Co., cotton dress manufacturers, became members of the Union, the firm was asked to sign an agreement. Negotiations were opened, and an agreement providing for a closed union shop, a 40-hour week, a 10 percent wage increase, and a further increase in the Fall season, were signed.

Organizer William Ross was in charge of the situation.

Boston Retailer Signs Alteration Agreement

J. J. Fox, Boston specialty shop, is the latest of the Boston retailers to sign an agreement with the International covering the alteration workers. An increase of \$5 weekly is granted under the terms of the agreement, and a union shop is provided.

The agreement was negotiated by General Organizer Jack Halpern.

Massachusetts is also the scene of a strike against the Suffolk Knitting Mills, Lowell, Mass., one of the largest of its kind in the country, with 1,200 workers out. In the same city the workers of the Wolfe Co., 158 in number, are also on strike. Further details concerning these strikes appear on page 10 of this issue of "Justice."

250 Workers Out in Altoona, Pa.

The Al Penn Undergarment Co., of Altoona, Pa., has not as yet profited from the lesson that was administered to the Penn Needle Art Co., only a short distance away. The Al Penn concern is a row away about across by Joliet and Longhams, of New York. When the Union tackled this shop, and began enrolling the workers, the firm tried the same trick that the Penn Needle Art Co. tried in Pittsburgh—it locked out all the workers. The net result to date has been to enrage those workers who had not yet joined the union ranks, and they have flocked into the organization. A picket line has been thrown around the shop, the lockout has become a strike, and the situation is rapidly developing along the same lines as in the Penn Needle Art Co. The strikers are standing firm in the face of attacks by the Chamber of Commerce and framed-up arrests. Sarah Limbach and Robert De Antonio, organizers, are in charge.

Borgenicht & Spiro Shops On Strike

In Forest City, Pa., and Olyphant, Pa., two shops working for Borgenicht & Spiro, New York city's dress manufacturers, are out 100 percent in response to a strike call. Over 150 workers in both shops are at their respective picket lines.

As this is written the firm is negotiating a contract with union representatives. The contract, if reached, will cover not only these two shops, but two additional shops working for Borgenicht & Spiro in Archbold, Pa., and Sayfield, Pa. These two shops employ an additional 150 workers between them.

The Union is demanding wage increases and a closed union shop. Organizers Harry Schneider, Ed Green and Joe Wood are in charge of the strikes.

Bonwit-Teller, Phila., Tailors Join Union

From Philadelphia comes the news that the workers in the alteration department of Bonwit-Teller, one of the fashionable shops in Quaker City, joined the Union.

The Cloak Joint Board, with which the ladies' tailors are affiliated, is now negotiating an agreement with the firm in cover hours and wages. Louis Bulkin, John Bonwit-Teller, is in charge of the negotiations.

Deft Pennel Work Illustrates ILGWU Activities at Big District Meeting at Scranton, Pa., On February 23, Which Draw 1,500 From 15 Nearby Cities to Hear Address by President David Dubinsky

The meeting was held at the Hotel Scranton, and was a great success. President David Dubinsky addressed the delegates from 15 nearby cities, including Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and others. The meeting was held in the afternoon, and was attended by a large number of workers and union leaders.

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**Last Call Chorus
and Guest Artists
Adelphi, April 18
2:30 P. M.**

Our Locals Report

Our West Harlem Social and Educational Center held an inspirational entertainment on April 2. The dramatization of our songs was given and received with enthusiasm. The dancing continued long after midnight in the headquarters of the Harlem Labor Center, 312 West 135th Street, New York City.

The activities on Thursdays 7:30 p.m. in this center will be continued for several more weeks. The program, free to all members, includes a discussion of current events and problems of the day, conducted by Frank Crosswalk and George Schuyler.

and at all offices of ILGWU Locals.



Montreal Heading for General Strike

By Ross Pasotta, V.P.
ILGWU General Organizer

At this writing, the Montreal Dressmakers' Union, Local 282, ILGWU, is putting the finishing touches in the strike machinery. A general strike in the industry is imminent and the Union expects to issue the last call at the most opportune time—the campaign is gaining momentum with each passing day.

The Spring and Fall seasons in Montreal are very short. The Summer season begins sometime around April and lasts into June. Although some of the manufacturers are trying to manipulate and rush out their work now, the majority in the industry cannot produce more dresses than is possible. The workers, on the other hand, are being prepared for the coming event.

The Union's demands are: shorter hours, a living wage, no discrimination on the job, etc. It is interesting to note how various groups in Montreal are reacting towards our campaign. At first, the manufacturers looked askance at the literature distributed in front of the shops. Later they began to study it and finally began to see our slogans. Thus, in a letter sent to the members of the Manufacturers' Guild Association, calling them to a meeting to fight our Union, they ended their circular with our slogan, "United We Stand—Divided We Fall."

Catholic Syndicates in Quebec

Meantime, they have hired hush-bodies who are canvassing the shops trying to solicit names for the so-called Catholic Syndicate which is another name for "company unions" in the Province of Quebec. The Manufacturers' Association is trying to enroll as many of its members as possible to sign a collective agreement under the Arcand Law (similar to NIRA), with that Syndicate, but the agreement they presented to a group of workers is so ridiculous that some of the workers stood up and asked "Why should we join a union which will protect not us, but the bosses. If all you offer is what the minimum laws of the Province provide? We do not need your benevolent protection at all."

The agreement they offer is a most shameful document, providing for "male labor" and "female labor." As the system now prevails workers invariably work two or one time-card receiving the minimum for one; others, even if they make the prescribed minimum, return part of the money on the next day after they receive their meager earnings. Still others must procure special permits which are supposed to be granted only to apprentices and learners, but most of them perpetually renew

A MONTREAL VETERAN



M. Faigelson, Chairman
Cloak Operators, Local 43

Montreal Staff Ready for Action



Scene From Busy Montreal Joint Council Office—General Organizer Shane Seen Seated Second From Left End.

these permits can never even make the minimum wage.

The workers, however, after several months of our systematic education through literature, meetings, entertainments, house visits, etc., began to think in terms of Union. In the beginning, they came indi-

vidually, timid and reserved; some signed, others wanted to be informed of what it was all about. The last several weeks, however, the girls "opened up." The mere mention of a general strike at a recent open meeting brought out a spontaneous outburst of applause

which gave a clear indication of how the Montreal dressmakers are beginning to feel about union matters.

Dressmakers

Signing up.
At Union headquarters, we are now signing up workers by shops. Originally, only one would come in to take out a Union book. Today, they come in groups of ten, fifteen and more. They return to the shops the next morning, others follow in line, and the Union message keeps on spreading.

All Locals

Election.
For the past several weeks, the local unions affiliated with the Joint Council were actively engaged in the elections campaign. The membership of the Joint Council, as a whole, took an active part in stimulating the cloakmakers to go to the polls and elect the best qualified members who will have to serve their next term for two years.

The voting took place the whole day Saturday, March 28. The election of Local 42 resembled an election of cloakmakers in New York City.

Complaints were made against these firms time and time again with no results satisfactory to the Union. The association contended that no specific provisions were included in the agreement which might be construed to hold the manufacturer accountable for deliberate and willful violation. It is even insisted that in a case in which there are two shops operated by the same manufacturer of which one is on strike, the other shop must continue working.

Inasmuch as members of Local 91 are unaccustomed to the rule of scale, and since no justification for such a brief has ever existed, it would seem that the request is intended as a deliberate incitement to law-abiding workers.

The Union is in receipt of a copy of a communication sent to the association by Dr. Ahlstrom, which contains a very revealing paragraph. "Your collective agreement," says the Imperial Chairman, "does not provide for a system of conferences. I hold, however, that the right and duty to confer on matters of common interest is the essence of the relationship under a collective agreement. In making this suggestion (for a conference) I feel certain that I am acting within the spirit and the letter of the agreement, and the interest and purpose which it is supposed to serve."

Without hesitating, the willingness of Local 91 to confer with the Imperial Chairman and the association on the problems confronting the industry, was communicated to the interested parties. An unprejudiced review of the facts seems to warrant but one conclusion. The feeling is incapable that the gentlemen who signed the agreement for the manufacturers are now kind of stabilization and peace. If disorder and chaos are more desirable to them, we must reluctantly accept the challenge thrown down to us and proceed to meet the test.

Dress Cutters, Local 205

At a well-attended meeting held on February 18, nomination and election of officers and delegates to the convention were taken up. The membership felt well satisfied with their leadership and rewarded their officers by reelecting them unanimously. Those elected are as follows: Manager, John Tlone; Chairman, Harry Cohen; Recording Secretary, Abe Myerson; Treasurer, Max Shure; Sergeant-at-Arms, St. Brener.

It was also decided that two French-Canadian members be elected as trustees. Phil Decario and Henri Robert were elected without any opposition. John Tlone was elected delegate to the convention.

Cloak Cutters, Local 19

The meeting for election of executive board officers, delegates to the Joint Board and to the convention was held on March 12.

The following were elected: Chairman, Sam Shatz; Vice-Chairman, M. Shuster; Secretary, Sam Stevens. Executive Board members: A. Rudy, L. Kushner, J. Ruby, M. Schwartz, J. Levine, L. Zimmerman, I. Silverman, J. Herz, A. Goldenblatt, N. Weisbard, M. Slowsky, Joint Board members: M. Kayser, M. Schwartz, M. Shuster, J. Roy, J. Levine. Convention Delegates: J. Buschik, M. Kayser.

Women's Auxiliary

The Women's Auxiliary, composed of wives of ILGWU members in Montreal, is an active and alert group. On Thursday, March 11, a committee from the Auxiliary, Sisters Emma Shans and the writer of these lines, attended the installation of officers of the dress cutters, Local 205, and presented the new administration with a beautiful refreshment plan.

On Monday, March 22, another meeting was called to elect an Auxiliary Strike Committee to help in the coming dressmakers' strike. This committee of seven is composed of: Sisters Ida Segal, Esther Brimbaum, Emma Shans, Eva Easton, Fay Alfes, Fanny Shans, and Doris Astoff.

FOR SALE AT ALL TOBACCO STANDS AND CIGAR STORES

UNION-MADE
CIGARETTE

Avalon

MADE BY UNION WORKERS
UNDER UNION LABOR TERMS

TUNE IN EACH FRIDAY NIGHT
AT 10:30
FOR LABOR NEWS
Broadcast Over Station WEVD (1300 kc)
AND EASTERN NETWORK
By Chester M. Wright

A Product of
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.
Louisville, Kentucky



By Samuel Pechnutter, V.-P.
Manager, Local 10

Now, with elections over, one of the major points of concern in the sphere of our Union is the approaching contract discussions in the cloak and suit industry in the New York market.

As generally known, the cloak and suit agreements expire on June 1, a mere few weeks from this date. Both sides, the Cloak Joint Board, of which Local 10 is a part, and the various associations in the industry, have exchanged notices with regard to the coming ploys. These notices contain general advance information that demands will be presented at these conferences looking forward to substantial changes in pay scales and other standards.

Local 10, of course, is vitally concerned with these demands. It is very much interested in the raising of the present minimum scales in the cloak and suit trade and will bend every effort to have these raised to a proper level.

The Whip of \$47

The cloak agreements which are soon to expire, as is well known, still carry the old minimum of \$47 a week for full-fledged mechanics. It is true that cutters are paid \$58 a week in the cutting departments; nevertheless, this \$47 minimum is still a sort of whip that is being held over the heads of some of our men.

This psychological handicap we expect to remove so as to make clear the road for a substantial revision of the pay schedules that would enable our members to make

a living in the face of the constantly rising costs of existence. No amount of round-about argument will succeed in taking away of this fundamental and vital lifeblood.

Echoes of the Election

We covered in the last issue of "Justice," in these columns, the results of the election. We listed the names of the successful candidates and the number of votes they obtained. In a general way, we also mentioned the issues of the contest which returned the administration of Local 10 triumphantly to their posts by a record vote. There were in this balloting, nevertheless, certain characteristics and features that are well worth recapitulating as they serve of interest to the cutters, readers of this page.

To begin with, the Spring election of 1937, while it brought out, as we are informed, unusually large numbers of voters in other divisions of the International in New York, was marked in Local 10 by such a huge outpouring of "citizens" that it actually swamped all our preparations. When the actual number of people who voted, and those who came to vote but were for physical reasons unable to vote, is computed, we find that nearly 90 per cent of the membership of Local 10 turned out to the polls. This is a record that will stand for many years to come, we believe. Surely, it is a record that has never been surpassed in the most hectic periods of our Union.

The reasons for this unusual interest in the voting were manifold. It would be wrong to ascribe it to the fact that a fine was in the offing for those who would fail to

come to the ballot box. For that matter, we have always had in our Union certain fines for failure to vote, yet that never was sufficient to bring out such a tremendous crowd as came out on last election day. It would be much nearer the truth to state that the cutters, members of Local 10, have for years been trained in a school of union democracy and this desire to take part in the Union's elections, especially now that elections take place only once in two years, showed itself with particular zest and vitality on March 18.

An even more substantial reason was that the members of Local 10 came out by the thousands to vote in this election against certain charges against unions and campaign slogans which were made use of by a group of oppositionists in a very unscrupulous manner. As on many occasions in the past, we had this year, too, a combination of malcontents and greed-seekers who stormed and electrified for many months prior to the election, trumping up all sorts of issues against the administration and hoping to "crash" into office on the strength of these so-called issues.

All this multi-colored group was able to get was about 17 per cent of the total vote—and what tricks and stunts they had to resort to in order to muster that many votes! They put into use the "stretchier" issue, charging the administration with allowing employers to underpay the stretchers; they tried to ride the "temporary job" and the "overtime" buggy, but it seemed, of little avail. The vast bulk of the members of Local 10 knew better. They have been following the course and the efforts of their administration in combating with every means at their command the legitimate life of the trade and craft and they refused to be misled by democracy.

So the cutters came out in greater numbers than ever before in the history of their local to nail down these abusive fables and to restore confidence in the men who have led Local 10 up to its present standing in the labor world.

Among the immediate problems which confront the reelected administration are some that have been in front of Local 10 for some time past.

We shall have to break down, once and for all, the harmful fiction of "stretchier prices" in the lower-market dress houses. This alibi or plea of "no mechanics," in connection with this particular point, is vicious and essentially untrue. The stretchier is just as important in the cutting room of the low-grade dress firm as the marker, for the simple reason that through the pinning system his productivity is as great as anyone else's in the department.

Wage raises along this line have already been obtained by the office of Local 10 for many men, and we are planning to come through this branch of the trade to make adjustments and rectification wherever it is required.

And now that the spring Summer work period is beginning in the dress business,—hoping that it will last through April, May and June,—the work-hour control will be tightened in the market. The office of Local 10 will see to it that, insofar as the cutters are concerned, the 35-hour week shall remain the inviolate law of the industry. This, by the way, is in accordance with the law as to the employer's cutters as well as to the employer's

Installation Meeting of Local No. 10

Will Take Place on
Monday Evening, April 26
At Hotel Center, 108 West 43rd Street
Immediately After Work Hours

THE MEETING WILL BE ADDRESSED BY
PRESIDENT DAVID DUBINSKY,
VICE-PRESIDENT ISIDORE NAGLER,
AND MANY OTHERS

ere, Local 10 has shown in the past that it can guard the 35-hour week, by an iron hand if necessary, and it will see to it that its control is not weakened in the future.

Our Funds

Local 10 members know, of course, of the two relief funds which have been in operation in the Cutters' Union for years past. One is the Old Age Fund, which gives relief to old members who are no longer capable of getting and holding down jobs. The other is the Emergency Relief, which takes care of direct aid to members in distress, pressing need. More than \$100,000 has been distributed through this last fund, in recent years and it has become one of the indispensable services of the local to its members.

Now, it is planned to institute a sick benefit fund, with regular features governing such funds as attached to trade unions as are prevalent in the general labor movement. Most of the locals of the ILGWU have installed such sick benefit funds by this time and the others are fast following suit. Recently a conference for this purpose was held in New York, called by the General Office of the International, in which we took part.

A report on this subject will shortly be submitted by the Executive Board of Local 10 for approval to the general membership. We hope readers of this column will watch out for an announcement to this effect and not fail to attend the meeting at which this important subject will come up for a decision.

GRATEFUL FOR PAY RAISES

We, the undersigned, the cutters of Berman & Smith, of 213 West 35th Street, wish to express our thanks to Local No. 10, which, through the efforts of Brothers Maurice Jacobs and Fred Raitner, secured an increase in wages for the three cutters employed last season by this firm and for the seven cutters employed this season. The local was instrumental in placing the additional four men to work for this firm.

Fraternally yours,

Harry Weinstein, Chairman;
David Wiener, David Schneider,
Charles Gentilelmo, Louis Leibowitz, Irving Golub, Joe Greenfield.

We, the cutters of the New Tower Dress, 1255 Broadway, wish to express our appreciation to Brother Louis Muller, assistant manager of Local 10, for his efforts exerted in our behalf.

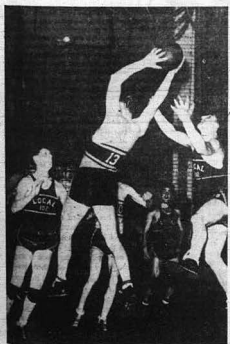
He was successful in obtaining an increase of \$5 each, for all the cutters of this shop despite the refusal of the firm to grant said increase. However, after negotiating with the firm, same was granted.

We wish Brother Stulberg success in all his future undertakings on behalf of the cutters.

What was the total value of women's garments produced in 1937? Was the dress division responsible for 41 per cent of that?

The answer is in "The Women's Garment Industry," the newly issued pamphlet sent to your local.

Drivers' Ball Tossers Reach Finals



Local 102 Shown in Hectic Moment At Recent Basketball Game With Cutters' Local 10 Five.

See...
STEEL

by
JOHN WEXLEY

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With ILGWU, Players.
Directed by MARK SCHWED Settings by S. STRAJALA

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Special Performances by Arrangement
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**A Drama of Heroic Americans
In an Epic Struggle**

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

A Dress Rehearsal In Democracy Perhaps, because nearly all the locals and joint boards of the ILGWU had not had an election for officers in two years now, or because the picking of delegates to the coming convention in Atlantic City had lent special glamor to an already hefty exercise in democracy, the ritual of inducting officers, this Spring, was tinged with special verve and color.

Ordinarily, we are inclined to take these "installations" for granted—flower offerings from shops and groups banked well-nigh to the ceilings of crowded halls, speeches, music, even dancing to quiet the peddlage of the younger and more mobile folks—yet, this year, somehow, it was all so different, so markedly, abnormally different. The huge pageant staged by Local 89, our mammoth Italian Dressmakers' organization, in Madison Square Garden, plus a colorful presentation of "Aida," for one thing, not only smashed all former records for labor celebrations of this kind, but actually placed this induction of a group of trade union officers in a class of community events that looms large even in a seven-million population metropolis like ours.

No less impressive was the "wholesale" induction of the administrative groups of all the miscellaneous locals in the Greater City, ten in all, at Mecca Temple, a new experiment in trade union "economy," which proved to be a perfect success from every angle. From Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, we receive the same information of similar stagings conducted with unprecedented solemnity, warmth and convincing sincerity.

These elections, which this year attracted practically in all our locals everywhere astonishingly large numbers of voters, on the one hand, furnish the comforting reassurance that the ILGWU is as genuinely a democratic self-governed organization as it ever was in its long career. On the other hand, this mass-ballooning for leadership comes as a fitting dress rehearsal for our major parliamentary event—our International convention.

Montreal Dressmakers On the March The dress campaign in Montreal has been moving with heartening rapidity in the past few weeks.

Contrary to all logical restraints of a pessimism that finds justification in a sterile experience over many years, the response of the dressmakers in that large Canadian market to the call for organization under the banner of the ILGWU, has recently been nothing short of amazing. It would seem as if all timidity and obstacles, of a lingual, racial and even religious nature, which had been injected into this problem of organizing the thousands of exploited French-Canadian dress workers for many years, have all been swept aside by the clarity and force of our appeal.

The great meeting on April 7 at Auditorium Hall in Montreal, which was attended by nearly 3,000 workers despite every device of intimidation employed by the dress bosses to keep the French-speaking women workers away, has proved that the union message is taking firm root in the dress shops of that city. The splendid cooperation which the Montreal Central Labor Union is giving the ILGWU in this drive has also been of great aid in emphasizing the community of interests between the Montreal dressmakers and their fellow workers in the needle trades of every other race, language and nationality.

As these lines reach our readers, the ten thousand dressmakers of Montreal may be out on strike,

for the first time in the history of the dress market, for a better economic deal and for humane work standards in their shops. They can achieve these aims only through a real union, not a company "syndicate" owned body and sold by the bosses.

And if they strike, the Montreal dress workers, like their brothers and sisters in the other branches of our widespread industry all over North America, will win under the banner of the ILGWU no matter how hard and bldurate a fight their bosses may put up. There can be, there will be no retreat.

The GEB in Final Meet The meeting of the full personnel of the General Executive Board, which lasted a full week in New York City, was the final get-together of the ILGWU chief executives prior to the fast approaching convention of the Union.

As always, this wind-up session was largely devoted to convention matters, principally the reading and analysis of the report of the General Executive Board to the coming convention, covering the life of the ILGWU for the three years that have elapsed since the Chicago convention. It was, in this sense, the most complete inventory-taking meeting the GEB has had of a period replete with versatile achievement and unchecked growth.

But, in addition to reports, the General Executive Board also prepared, for submission to the convention, a group of recommendations of general interest to the entire Union to be acted upon by the delegates. While, frankly, not of a controversial nature, these proposals involve largely fiscal and technical functions of the organization and are of paramount importance to the entire membership.

We said this meeting of the General Executive Board was the final before the convention. With the submission of its account of stewardship, the GEB, under the laws of our Union, surrenders its authority to the convention as a whole, which is the supreme body of the ILGWU while it meets. Without any desire to run ahead of schedule, or to disclose in advance any salient parts of the report, we may say, in a few brief words, that the GEB has every reason to be proud of its record—over these three years, Seldou has a group of labor administrators been able to point to a resume of more fruitful accomplishment than this outgoing GEB of our International. It may truly assert that not a pledge made by it to the membership in June, 1934, was broken, not a promise humanly possible of fulfillment was ignored.

Blind Workers' Union, Local 455, of the Justice ILGWU, brought up on charges of assault-growing out of a picket-line scuffle, were tried in Special Sessions Court in New York County two weeks ago and found guilty.

There were some special circumstances under which this case was tried. The plaintiff failed to recognize definitely the accused men. The district attorney thereupon moved for a withdrawal of charges. Then, one of the three justices, Judge Burlingame, in denying the prosecutor's motion, is alleged to have stated: "No charges against labor unions should be withdrawn." Furthermore, it is reported, that when the men's attorney moved for a mistrial on the basis of Judge Burlingame's remarks, the second motion met with a similar fate.

The Knitgoods Joint Council protested Judge Burlingame's conduct both to Presiding Justice Bayes, of the Court of Special Sessions, and to Mayor La Guardia. The Union also appealed the case to a higher court. Whatever the outcome of this protest and appeal, it has already offered an almost unparalleled example of a judge's bias. It passes belief, indeed, that, in this day and age, a dispenser of impartial justice would permit himself to declare in open court that "no charges against labor unions should be withdrawn" unless he were so thoroughly steeped in anti-labor prejudice that he is ready, in and out of season, to crucify any person with trade union affiliations coming up before him.

A Kansas City Employer Speaks Early in March, while President Dubinsky was visiting Kansas City during his short tour of ILGWU centers in the Middle West, he

Their Pupil Is Becoming Duller and Duller



"broke bread" with several coat and dress manufacturers who recently entered into contractual relations with the ILGWU.

On that occasion, Mr. Frank Price, one of the leading coat producers in that part of the country, whose firm, by the way, had for several years opposed collective bargaining with the Union, delivered a talk. Mr. Price's remarks were of special interest, lest, because they were delivered against a background of "citizen alliance" opposition to trade unions for years rampant in Kansas City, and, second, because they were uttered by a man who himself had for a long time frowned upon collective bargaining. Said Mr. Price, in part:

"If anyone had prophesied a year ago that I would be present at this meeting, I would have been intensely skeptical. Three years ago such a prophesy I say, frankly—would have made me laugh. ... Our recent reversal of the sentiment is not an isolated case; such a reversal has become a matter of everyday fact in every industry, in all sections of the country. ... It is my opinion that we are witnessing development of the utmost importance not only to ourselves but to the entire American economic structure, for I believe we are on the threshold of a new era in industrial relations."

"The day of unorganized labor is passing rapidly. Yet, with it, contrary to past precedent, is going the long bitter antagonism of the employer towards unionism: the feeling that capital is capital and labor is labor and never the twain can meet, is also disappearing. ... The extension of the processes of collective bargaining is thoroughly understood and embraced by those involved. The keynote is a sense of fair play coupled with confidence in reciprocal play. That's why, working on that principle of mutual confidence, we have always enjoyed the closest cooperation with our employees. That's why we have the utmost hope and confidence in our new relation with the ILGWU."

Management of Nell Donnelly Garment Co.—also of Kansas City—please copy and commit to memory.

Get Ready For May First! This year, the ILGWU in New York City will celebrate May Day at the Municipal Stadium on Randall's Island.

Advance preparations indicate that the biggest May First affair ever sponsored by our Union is in the making. The ILGWU has decided to have its own celebration this year, let it be made clear, not in order to play a game of isolation but because its experience has taught it that it can get out the greatest attendance and get maximum results when it stages celebrations unhampered by strings of other groups.

Both Joint Boards, Cloak and Dress, and the scores of locals in New York, proper, and close-by towns, will take part in this mammoth May Day event on Randall's Island. There will be orations, games, and an outdoor pageant symbolic of May Day and of its significance. All of this, however, requires a concerted, mighty effort by all the subdivisions of the Union, big or small. Not a thing should be left to chance. The Randall's Island Stadium should term with our thousands on May Day!



They Who Squawk Should First Examine Their Own Hands